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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 303 asked by Sri P. G. Manickam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th September 1959, page 344 supra.]

The Government of India have allotted under the Grant-in-aid scheme a sum of Rs. 7,00,000 for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 2,000 for Scheduled Tribes for the award of scholarships for post-matric, pre-matric and industrial courses during 1959-60. The Government of India pay 50 per cent of these amounts. No amount has been set apart under the scheme for each course separately. The amounts provided under the Grant-in-aid Schemes are utilised on the basis of the number of applications received for the various kinds of scholarships.

Apart from the amount provided for the Grant-in-aid Schemes for the award of scholarships, the Government of India have been awarding scholarships direct to the students for post-matric courses only. The Government of India have since decentralised this scheme and the State Government (Director of Harijan Welfare) will grant scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the current year onwards. The Government of India have intimated to this Government that the distribution by them of the allotment for the award of scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes students in the various States will be based on their population in the several States. The exact amount that will be allotted to this Government for the award of scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for post-matric studies during 1959-60 is not yet known. They have however released an amount of Rs. 5,92,000/- representing the first instalment of grant to enable the Government to proceed ahead with the Scheme for the award of scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 327 asked by Sri K. Vinayakam and four others at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th September 1959, page 359 supra.]

Schemes of State Trading in Foodgrains.

The Scheme of State Trading in Foodgrains envisages an ultimate pattern and an interim scheme.

2. *The ultimate pattern.*—The ultimate pattern of State Trading in Foodgrains will consist of a system, which provides for the collection of the farm surpluses through the Service Co-operatives at the village level and the channelling of the surplus through the marketing co-operatives and the apex marketing co-operatives for distribution through retailers and through consumers' co-operatives.

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3. *The interim scheme.*—The Government will not immediately undertake the purchase of the entire marketed surplus, as that would cast on the Government the responsibility for feeding the consumers in the urban and semi-urban areas. They will, therefore, progressively acquire larger proportions of such surpluses with a view to controlling the market more and more effectively until full fledged State Trading is established. In the interim period, the wholesale traders will be permitted to function as licensed traders, who will make purchases on their own behalf but shall pay specified minimum prices to the farmer. While the Government will have the right to acquire the whole or a portion of the stocks from the licensed traders at controlled prices, the traders will be at liberty to sell the remaining stocks to the retailers at prices not exceeding the controlled prices.

4. In the initial stages, State Trading will be confined only to the two major cereals, viz., rice and wheat. In order to ensure that the producers get minimum prices, the Government will set up an agency for making direct purchase of foodgrains from the producers who are desirous of selling their surplus produce to the Government.

5. The purchase and sale operation as a whole will be conducted on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

6. Uniform purchase prices will generally be fixed for a whole State or region, with suitable changes for under-developed or highly deficit areas.

7. While the control of prices at wholesale level along with fair price shops and consumers' co-operatives should suffice for controlling the prices at retail level, if any State Government consider it desirable to control the retail prices statutorily they may do so, provided that it would be possible for them to enforce such prices without any dislocation of or interruption in supplies.

8. Whether the Government should undertake as an experimental measure the purchase of the entire marketed surplus in any selected area should be examined in consultation with the Government concerned.

9. The question whether it is necessary to establish separate Corporations to deal with State Trading will be examined, after gaining more experience.